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PART A

USE OF STATISTICS IN FORMULATION OF POLICY

Lecture:

- I. Analysis of Current Business Situation
- II. The Government's Policy in the Agricultural Crisis
- III. The Crisis in Banking and Credit
- IV. Problems of Relief Administration
- V. Taxation and Public Finance

PART B

USE OF STATISTICS IN SPECIAL STUDIES

- VI. Statistical Problems Relating to Tariffs
- VII. Recent Changes in Land Utilization
- VIII. The Balance of Payments of the United States
- IX. The National Income
- X. Real Estate and Construction
- XI. Internal Migration of Population
- XII. Mineral Resources

PART C

ORGANIZATION AND WORK OF FEDERAL STATISTICAL AGENCIES

- XIII. Outline of Statistical Organization of the Federal Government
- XIV. Bureau of the Census—Organization and Work
- XV. Bureau of the Census—Population and Vital Statistics
- XVI. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce—Statistics of Domestic and Foreign Trade
- XVII. Bureau of Labor Statistics—Employment and Price Statistics
- XVIII. Bureau of Agricultural Economics—Agricultural Statistics
- XIX. Federal Reserve Board—Banking and Credit Statistics
- XX. Topic to be announced

Employees of the federal government were invited to participate in these courses on the basis of past training, actual performance in the positions which they now hold, and promise of future usefulness in the government service. Approximately two and one-half times as many persons applied for the work as the University was able to care for.

As a result of support which it has received from the Rockefeller Foundation, the University plans to develop and expand its work in this field during the coming academic year. A special bulletin outlining a program for 1935-36 will be issued early in the summer. Persons desiring to obtain a copy of the Bulletin may do so by addressing a letter to the Secretary of the School of Public Affairs, The American University, Washington, D. C.

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY BULLETIN

VOLUME X

JUNE, 1936

NO. 3

THE GRADUATE SCHOOL

(ECONOMICS, HISTORY, INTERNATIONAL
AFFAIRS, POLITICAL SCIENCE)

COURSES FOR 1935-36



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THE GRADUATE SCHOOL OF THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

COURSES FOR 1935-36




AMERICAN UNIVERSITY
1921
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JUNE, 1935.

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UNIVERSITY CALENDAR FOR 1935-36

1935

- Sept. 18, Wednesday—Opening Chapel, Metropolitan Church, 9:30 a. m.
- Sept. 19-21, Thursday-Saturday—Registration in Graduate School and College of Liberal Arts, 1901 F Street N. W.
- Sept. 23, Monday—All classes begin in Down-town Center; last day for registering without payment of late registration fee.
- Nov. 1, Friday—First undergraduate grade reports due.
- Nov. 28, Thursday—Thanksgiving Day; a holiday.
- Dec. 6, Friday—Second undergraduate grade reports due.
- Dec. 20, Friday—Christmas recess from noon to Monday, January 6, 8:05 a. m.

1936

- Jan. 6, Monday—All class work resumed, 8:05 a. m.
- Jan. 9-11, Thursday-Saturday—Registration for second semester.
- Jan. 17, Friday—Mid-year examinations begin, 8:30 a. m.
- Jan. 25, Saturday—End of first semester.
- Jan. 27, Monday—Last day of registration for second semester without payment of late-registration fee.
- Jan. 28, Tuesday—Second Semester begins, 8:05 a. m.
- Feb. 22, Saturday—Washington's Birthday; a holiday.
- March 16, Monday—Mid-semester undergraduate grade reports due.
- March 27, Friday—Spring recess from noon to Monday, April 6, 8:05 a. m.
- May 22, Friday—Final examinations begin, 8:30 a. m.
- May 30, Saturday—Memorial Day; a holiday.
- May 31, Sunday—Baccalaureate Sunday.
- June 1, Monday—Annual Commencement.
- June 24, Monday—Summer session begins.
- Sept. 18, Friday—Academic Year 1936-1937 begins.

MEMBERS OF UNIVERSITY FACULTY FOR 1935-36
GIVING COURSES IN GRADUATE SCHOOL

- JOSEPH M. M. GRAY, *Chancellor of the University*, B.D., Drew;
D.D., Baker; Litt.D., Syracuse; S.T.D., Dickinson.
- ERNEST S. GRIFFITH, *Dean of the Graduate School and Professor of
Political Science*. B.A., Hamilton; D.Phil., Oxford.
- GEORGE BENJAMIN WOODS, *Dean of the College and Professor of
English*. B.A., Northwestern; M.A., Ph.D., Harvard.
- CHARLES CALLAN TANSILL, *Professor of History*. B.A., M.A.,
Ph.D., Catholic University; Ph.D., Johns Hopkins.
- FRANK WILBUR COLLIER, *Professor of Philosophy*. B.A., Johns
Hopkins; S.T.B., Ph.D., Boston.
- ELLERY CORY STOWELL, *Professor of International Law*. B.A.,
Harvard; docteur en droit, Paris; Graduate of the Ecole libre
des Sciences Politiques, Paris.
- JOHN EDWARD BENTLEY, *Professor of Education and Psychology*.
M.A., Clark; S.T.B., M.R.E., Boston; Th.D., McGill.
- DELOS OSCAR KINSMAN, *Professor of Economics*. B.L., Wisconsin;
M.A., Butler; Ph.D., Wisconsin.
- WESLEY M. GEWEHR, *Professor of History*. Ph.B., M.A., Ph.D.,
Chicago.
- HARRY MILES JOHNSON, *Professor of Psychology*. B.A., Missouri
Valley; Ph.D., Johns Hopkins.
- EMERY EVANS OLSON, *Professor of Public Administration and
Director of "In Service" Training Division of School of
Public Affairs*. A.B., A.M., J.D., U. of Southern California.
- WILLIAM BULTMAN HOLTON, *Associate Professor of Chemistry*.
B.S., M.S., Ph.D., Illinois.
- ERNST CORRELL, *Associate Professor of Economics*. Ph.D., Munich.

CATHERYN SECKLER-HUDSON, *Associate Professor of Political Science*. B.S., Northeast Missouri State Teachers; M.S., Missouri; Ph.D., American.

LOWELL F. HUELSTER, *Assistant Professor of Economics*. B.A., Lawrence; M.A., Ph.D., Illinois.

RICHARD L. BAUER, *Assistant Professor of History*. B.A., Chicago; Ph.D., Chicago.

SUPPLEMENTARY STAFF

To supplement the work of its full-time faculty, the University has available the services of experts in business, political science, and various fields of learning connected with the departments of government or with learned societies and research organizations located in the city. The supplementary staff for 1935-1936 consists of the following:

BEATRICE AITCHISON, *Lecturer on Statistics*. B.A., Goucher; M.A., Ph.D., Johns Hopkins.

CLYDE B. AITCHISON, *Lecturer on Interstate Commerce and Administrative Law*. B.Sc., LL.D., Hastings; M.A., Oregon; Ph.D., American. (Member, Interstate Commerce Commission.)

FREDERICK F. BLACHLY, *Lecturer on Political Science*. B.A., Oberlin; Ph.D., Columbia. (Staff member, Institute for Government Research of Brookings Institution.)

GEORGE S. DUNCAN, *Professor of Oriental History and Literature*. B.A., Williams; M.A., B.D., Princeton; Ph.D., Dickinson. (Dean of the Y. M. C. A. School of Religion; annual lecturer for the Archeological Institute of America.)

LYNN R. EDMINSTER, *Lecturer on International Economic Relations*. B.A., Harvard; Ph.D., Brookings Institution. (Chief Import-Export Section, Agricultural Adjustment Administration.)

ERNEST M. FISHER, *Visiting Professor in Land Economics*. B.A., Coe College; M.A., University of Wisconsin; Ph.D., Northwestern. (Professor of Real Estate Management, University of Michigan; Director of Division of Economics and Statistics, Federal Housing Administration.)

- HENRY B. HAZARD, *Adjunct Professor of Political Science*. LL.B., Oregon; LL.M., D.C.L., American. (Chief attorney, Assistant to the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, U. S. Department of Labor.)
- OSCAR E. KIESSLING, *Lecturer on Mineral Economics*, B.A., Wisconsin; M.A., Wisconsin; Ph.D., Robert Brookings Graduate School of Politics and Economics. (Chief Economist, Division of Mineral Resources and Economics, Bureau of Mines.)
- CHARLES S. MORGAN, *Lecturer on Transportation Economics*. B.A., Michigan; Ph.D., Yale. (Principal economist, Interstate Commerce Commission.)
- HOWARD S. PIQUET, *Lecturer on Economics*. B.S., New York; M.A., California; Ph.D., Princeton. (On leave from New York University School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance; Economist, Tariff Commission.)
- WILLIAM H. S. STEVENS, *Adjunct Professor of Economics*. B.A., Colby; M.A., George Washington; Ph.D., Pennsylvania. (Assistant Chief Economist, Federal Trade Commission.)
- AMOS E. TAYLOR, *Lecturer on Foreign Banking*, B.A., Gettysburg; M.A., Chicago; Ph.D., Pennsylvania. (Assistant Chief, Finance Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.)
- CYRIL B. A. UPHAM, *Lecturer on Banking*. A.B., Morningside College; Ph.D., Iowa; LL.B., George Washington. (Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury.)

THE GRADUATE SCHOOL

THE GRADUATE SCHOOL offers courses leading to the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy. The work, concentrated in the fields of history, international affairs, political science, and economics, is conducted chiefly at the Down-town Center, 1901-1907 F Street, N. W.

OFFICERS OF ADMINISTRATION

ERNEST S. GRIFFITH, D. Phil.	<i>Dean</i>
HAZEL H. FEAGANS, M.A.	<i>Registrar</i>
ANNE JENSEN, B.S. in L.S.	<i>Librarian</i>

THE GRADUATE BOARD

The Graduate Board consists of the Dean of the Graduate School with representatives from the departments offering graduate instruction. It has control of the program of studies of the Graduate Division of the University and it is authorized to make and administer all rules and regulations pertaining to graduate study. It is also responsible for the nomination to the Board of Trustees of all candidates for the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy.

ERNEST S. GRIFFITH, D. Phil., *Chairman*

CHARLES C. TANSILL, Ph.D.	GEORGE B. WOODS, Ph.D.
ELLERY C. STOWELL, Docteur en Droit.	DELOS O. KINSMAN, Ph.D.
WESLEY M. GEWEHR, Ph.D.	EMERY E. OLSON, J.D.
ERNST CORRELL, Ph.D.	WILLIAM B. HOLTON, Ph.D.
CATHERYN SECKLER-HUDSON, Ph.D.	HENRY B. HAZARD, D.C.L.

SOCIAL SCIENCE ADVISORY COUNCIL

The Social Science Advisory Council consists of the Chancellor, the Deans of the Graduate School and the College of Liberal Arts, the Director of the School of Public Affairs, and seven members of the university faculty appointed by the Chancellor. The function

of this board is to co-ordinate in an advisory manner the social science program of the entire university.

CHANCELLOR JOSEPH M. M. GRAY, S.T.D.

GEORGE B. WOODS, Ph.D.

ARTHUR S. FLEMMING, A.M., LL.B.

ELLERY C. STOWELL, D. en Droit.

WESLEY M. GEWEHR, Ph.D.

ERNST CORRELL, Ph.D.

ERNEST S. GRIFFITH, D.Phil.

CHARLES G. TANSILL, Ph.D.

DELOS O. KINSMAN, Ph.D.

EMERY E. OLSON, J.D.

CATHERYN SECKLER-HUDSON, Ph.D.

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

The Committee passes upon all applications for admission to the Graduate School and makes recommendations to the Graduate Board with reference to scholarships, fellowships, and candidacy for graduate degrees.

ERNEST S. GRIFFITH, D.Phil.

GEORGE B. WOODS, Ph.D.

ELLERY C. STOWELL, D. en Droit.

CHARLES C. TANSILL, Ph.D.

DELOS O. KINSMAN, Ph.D.

PURPOSE OF GRADUATE STUDIES

The program of graduate studies in The American University has for its aim not only the extension of the existing frontiers of knowledge, but the further and more primary purpose of offering to advanced students a curriculum designed to develop their individual initiative along specified lines of research. In former years the Graduate School of American University encouraged its students to conduct investigations in all the major fields of thought. Because of the unique advantages that the city of Washington affords to students in the social sciences, the Board of Trustees of The American University has decided to restrict the graduate work leading to advanced degrees to the four fields of economics, history, international affairs, and political science. This does not mean that the Graduate School of American University overlooks the importance of fields of study outside the social sciences. It merely means that in an age of political and economic realism, American University is now offering an educational program that is in accord with the spirit of the age, and with the exceptional resources of the city of Washington.

HISTORY OF THE GRADUATE SCHOOL

The desire to establish in Washington an institution of higher learning devoted to the principles of Protestant Christianity was expressed soon after the Civil War; but not until twenty-five years later was the desire carried out. The leader of the movement to establish a university in Washington was Bishop John Fletcher Hurst, of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

He purchased the site, now occupied by the College of Liberal Arts, in 1890. In 1893 a charter for The American University was granted by Congress, and a Board of Trustees was organized. Then Bishop Hurst began the courageous and arduous task of raising funds for buildings. The first building (now the Hurst Hall of History) was completed in 1898.

The first unit of the University to be established was the Graduate School. This was formally opened by President Wilson on May 27, 1914, and some work was offered during the following year. In 1920 the University purchased property on F Street between Nineteenth and Twentieth Streets and offered instruction in two schools—the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences and the Graduate School of Diplomacy and Jurisprudence. The name of the latter was changed in 1924 to the Graduate School of the Political Sciences. On April 13, 1934, the Board of Trustees authorized the restriction of the graduate work leading to advanced degrees to the four fields of economics, history, international affairs, and political science.

THE CHARTER of The American University specifies that its purpose shall be "for the promotion of education." But the University interprets that purpose as having to do with the promotion not only of scholarship but also of character. It is the aim of the University to develop the initiative and resourcefulness of its students, to train them for individual thinking in creative or original work, to give them such an understanding of life and its current problems as will enable them to make necessary social adjustments, and to endow them with a Christian philosophy of life that will serve as a foundation for active and intelligent citizenship in their respective communities.

The American University is a Christian institution, free from all sectarian bias in teaching and administration. Various denomi-

nations are represented both in the faculty and the Board of Trustees, and its student body, while preponderantly of the Protestant faith, includes also young men and women of other creeds. With this non-sectarian character and liberal purpose, the work of instruction throughout the University is carried on by a body of men and women who are adequately trained in their subjects, who are imbued with a genuine spirit of learning and teaching, who are devoted to high ideals of personal and social character, and who desire to be of the largest service in training men and women not only in academic learning but for lives of practical usefulness.

ADMISSION

APPLICATION. Students desiring to be admitted to the Graduate School should communicate with the chairman of the Department in which they expect to do their major work. If the chairman approves their admission, application blanks will be issued to them, which, when properly filled out, should be returned to the chairman with an official transcript of the undergraduate and graduate work that has been completed.

ADMISSION. To be admitted to the Graduate School all students must fulfill the following requirements:

(1) Must present a baccalaureate degree from a college or university of recognized standing.

(2) Must indicate by previous scholastic record, or otherwise, their unmistakable ability to conduct research along specified lines.

(3) Must secure the approval of their applications by the Committee on Credentials.

All students who are admitted to the Graduate School are required to write correct English, and those who are deficient in this respect will have to take special non-credit courses given by the Department of English.

REGISTRATION

During registration days, September 19-21, the student should come in person to the office of the Registrar to enroll in his course or courses. After September 23 a charge of five dollars is made for this registration.

Candidates for degrees should keep in mind the following im-

portant items in academic procedure, explained more fully in the next section on "Requirements for Degrees":

1. The examinations to test the student's ability to read foreign languages. These examinations may be taken at the student's convenience, preferably soon after his first registration. They must be passed before he can be accepted as a candidate for a degree.

2. The qualifying examination for admission to candidacy. This examination should be taken soon after the language examinations have been passed.

3. The comprehensive examination. Candidates for the master's degree should take this examination toward the end of the first semester of their residence. Candidates for the doctor's degree should take the examination before November 1 in the final year of residence.

4. The thesis. The subject should be selected and work begun as early as possible. The thesis must be completed and submitted to the Registrar before April 1 of the year in which the candidate expects to receive his degree.

5. The intensive examination. This examination, covering the special field of the candidate's research and defending the thesis, usually comes during the last month before commencement in the candidate's final year.

CANDIDACY FOR THE DEGREES

Admission to graduate courses does not imply acceptance of the student as a candidate for a degree. To be admitted as a candidate, a student must have received a bachelor's degree in an accredited college and have completed with grades of distinction a minimum of twenty-four semester hours in the department in which he proposes to take a degree. He must signify his intention to become a candidate by filing a formal application with the Registrar, and must pass a qualifying examination covering the undergraduate field of his special interest. His program of study, leading to the degree, must be approved by the Graduate Board. He must satisfy the foreign language requirements, which are, for the master's degree, a reading knowledge of either French or German; for the doctor's degree, a reading knowledge of both French and German. In special instances, when another language would be

useful to the student in his particular field of research, the Graduate Board may allow its substitution for one of the languages usually required.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS

To become eligible for the degree of master of arts, a candidate must have completed in residence at The American University at least twenty-four semester hours of courses in his department, in addition to the research course in the field of the thesis. At least half of these courses should be those listed as primarily for graduates. Students whose undergraduate programs have been deficient in courses relating to their special field are asked to take additional courses in the Graduate School. A student who is employed on full time may not register for more than six hours of courses in any one semester.

In courses taken for graduate credit, the candidate must attain an average of B, and must not fall below C in any course.

The candidate must also present three typewritten copies of an acceptable thesis, each bearing the written approval of readers appointed by the Graduate Board. The research for this thesis and its preparation must be carried on under the supervision of the faculty member whose field is most closely related to the subject of the thesis. For this supervision, the candidate should register for the course numbered 609-610 in his department. The thesis should be completed not later than the first day of April in the year when the degree is expected.

The candidate must also pass a comprehensive examination covering the field of his special interest and allied fields, and an intensive examination on his thesis. These examinations may be oral or written or both. The comprehensive examination should be taken toward the end of the first semester of residence, the intensive examination in the final month before the granting of the degree.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

The requirements for the degree of doctor of philosophy are qualitative rather than quantitative, and no definite statement of

the time necessary for securing the degree can be made. No degree will be granted, however, for less than seventy-two semester hours of graduate work (or the equivalent) in addition to a thesis. All courses, to be counted toward the degree, must be completed with honor grades. A student who is employed on full time may not register for more than six hours of courses in any one semester.

Graduate work completed with a satisfactory grade in residence at other fully accredited institutions may be offered in partial fulfillment of the requirements for a doctor's degree, provided that it is approved by the chairmen of the departments concerned and by the Graduate Board; but at least thirty-six hours in addition to the thesis must be completed in residence at The American University.

Each candidate must present a thesis on an approved subject related to his major field. The thesis is expected to embody the results of original research, to give evidence of sound scholarship, and to constitute a definite contribution to knowledge. The research for this thesis and its preparation must be carried on under the supervision of the faculty member whose field is most closely related to the subject of the thesis. For this supervision, the candidate should register for the course numbered 609-610 in his department.

The thesis must have the written approval of the faculty member under whose direction it has been written and of the readers appointed by the Graduate Board. Three typewritten copies of the thesis must be submitted not later than the first day of April of the year in which the candidate expects to receive his degree.

The candidate must have passed, some time before November first of the academic year in which the degree is desired, a comprehensive examination on his general field of study. This examination will not be confined to courses that the candidate has taken. It may be oral or written or both. In case of failure, the Graduate Board may grant permission for the candidate to take a second examination after the lapse of four months. A failure in a second examination is final.

After the thesis is approved, the candidate must pass an intensive examination on his thesis and on the general field of knowledge related to the major and minor subjects. This examination is usually held some time in May of the last year in attendance.

In courses taken for graduate credit the candidate must attain an average of B, and must not fall below C in any course.

FEEES

Fees for each semester are payable at the time of registration. In special instances, a plan for deferred payments may be arranged with the Bursar.

The graduate fees for each semester are as follows:

Tuition for full-time students, each semester	\$150.00
Tuition, part time, each credit hour	10.00
Matriculation, paid only once	10.00
Graduation, paid only once	10.00
Library, each semester	3.00
Late registration (after first day of lectures)	5.00
Laboratory, psychology or statistics, each semester	2.00
Fee for Auditors, each credit hour	7.50

Undergraduates registered in the Down-town Center pay the regular college fees as listed in the University catalogue on page 40.

For students not living in Washington, living facilities are provided on the campus at the following rates each semester:

Room in Women's Residence Hall	\$90-100.00
Room in Hamilton House (men)	60- 75.00
Board	135.00

Students who have received a doctor's degree from the American University may take additional courses at one-half the regular tuition rates. Clergymen in active service are granted a credit of ten per cent on tuition for each semester. In case a student who has paid his tuition in full in advance withdraws from the University because of sickness or of other causes beyond his control, within one month after the beginning of the semester, one-half of the fee paid will be refunded. No refund for any cause is granted students who pay their fees in installments.

COURSE EXAMINATIONS AND GRADES

A written examination is given at the close of each course offered in the Graduate School. Grades in courses are given and recorded as follows: A, excellent; B, good; C, fair; D, poor but passing; F, failure; I, incomplete; X, condition.

No student will be continued as a candidate for a graduate degree who fails to maintain a B average in all work taken in the Graduate School or who falls below C in any course.

FELLOWSHIPS

The faculty may grant, annually, subject to the approval of the Board of Trustees, fellowships as follows:

Swift Foundation: The late Mrs. Gustavus Franklin Swift founded this fellowship to help graduates of the Garrett Biblical Institute to become more proficient as Christian leaders. The endowment produces an annual income of \$500. The applicant must be recommended by the Garrett Biblical Institute.

Massey Foundation: Under the will of the late Hart A. Massey, \$50,000 was left to The American University, the income of which is now used for fellowships for students from Canada. In case of a deficiency in applications, others may be considered. The stipend is \$1,000.

The Italian-American Maintenance Exchange Fellowship: Under the auspices of the Italian Embassy and the Board of Trustees of The American University a fellowship in the social sciences has been established whereby an Italian graduate student will study at The American University Graduate School each year, and an American University graduate student will study in an Italian University each year.

SCHOLARSHIPS

The Graduate Board may award annually, six full-tuition scholarships to persons who desire to pursue work in the Graduate School on a full-time basis. For the academic year 1935-36 two of these scholarships were awarded to persons desiring to major in the field of economics, two to persons desiring to major in the field of history, one to a person desiring to major in the field of international affairs, and one to a person desiring to major in the field of political science.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION

Starred courses are offered only on the campus at Massachusetts and Nebraska Avenues; the others are offered at the Down-town Center on F Street between Nineteenth and Twentieth Streets. (One period on the campus is fifty minutes in length whereas one period at the Down-town Center is seventy-five minutes in length.)

Courses numbered from 351 to 500 are open both to undergraduate and graduate students; those numbered 500 and above are open only to graduate students.

ECONOMICS AND FINANCE

Professor Kinsman, Professor Griffith, Associate Professor Correll, Assistant Professor Huelster, Adjunct Professor Stevens, Dr. Morgan, Dr. Clyde B. Aitchison, Dr. Piquet, Dr. Edminster, Dr. Beatrice Aitchison, Dr. Taylor, Dr. Kiessling, Dr. Upham.

321. Mathematics of Statistics.

A study of elementary mathematics employed in statistics, including linear and quadratic equations, graphs, properties of the straight line and parabola, logarithms, determinants, permutations and combinations, probability, some calculus and least squares; practice in the use of calculating machines.

First Semester.—Dr. B. Aitchison. (2) Without credit for graduate students.

*353. Business Organization.

A study of the principles of business organization and management. Attention is given to internal problems of business enterprise, such as personnel, finance, production, and marketing, as well as to the broader question of its relationship to society.—Admission upon consent of instructor.

First Semester.—Assistant Professor Huelster. (3)

*357. International Trade.

This course includes a study of the causes and consequences of domestic and foreign trade, the national trade theories, and tariff policies, commercial crises, and related questions.—Admission upon consent of instructor.

First Semester.—Assistant Professor Huelster. (3)

*405-406. Capitalism and Its Critics.

A critical examination is made of the rise of modern capitalism, its charac-

teristics, its strength, and its weakness as an economic system. The reforms proposed for the correction of its evils—land nationalization, socialism, bolshevism, and the like—are investigated.—Admission upon consent of instructor.

First and Second Semesters.—Professor Kinsman. (3)

***407. Public Finance.**

A critical study is made of the growth and character of government expenditures; of the budget system, and of government income, special attention being given to the theory and practice of taxation as employed by modern governments, particularly the United States.—Admission upon consent of instructor.

Second Semester.—Professor Kinsman. (3) Not given in 1935-36.

410. Economic History of 19th Century Europe.

Second Semester.—Associate Correll. (1½) (See under Department of History.)

***411. Statistics and Business Cycles.**

A study is made of statistics, of the units employed, and of the methods of compilation and presentation. Their application is made of business cycles and to the economic problems associated therewith. The various explanations of business cycles are examined and also the proposed methods of their control.—Admission upon consent of instructor.

First Semester.—Assistant Professor Huelster. (3)

415-416. Introduction to Statistical Method.

A study of the scope and meaning of statistics, the general characteristics of statistical method, definition of statistical units, schedules, tabular and graphic representation of material; averages, measures of variation and skewness; index numbers; time series, trends and seasonal variations; linear and non-linear correlation, multiple and partial correlation; the normal curve, sampling theory; the collection and appraisal of original lecture and two periods laboratory during second semester. Prerequisite for admission: Economics 321 or equivalent.

First and Second Semesters.—Dr. B. Aitchison. (3)

417-418. Application of Statistical Methods to the Social Sciences.

A study of the applications of statistical methods to the particular problems of economics, sociology, psychology and other fields in which the students may be interested. Discussion of limitations of the method with respect to each field, and problems. Prerequisite: Economics 415-416 or equivalent.

First and Second Semesters.—Dr. B. Aitchison. (3)

423-424. Evolution of Economic Institutions.

The study during the first semester will relate to the pre-capitalistic age including phases of primitive life, the economy of village and manorial systems, principal forms in the economic and social organization of indus-

trial production and exchange. Studies in the second semester will include the phenomena of the progressive commercialization of economic wants; changes and growth in agriculture, industry, and trade; the non-economic influences such as the alleged religious genesis of capitalism and the rise of the national state; the economic and social aspects of the increasing division of the labor and the changes in transportation; and the growth of the financial society.

First and Second Semesters.—Associate Professor Correll. (3) Not given in 1935-36.

425. History of Economic Thought prior to the Physiocrats.

This survey course shows the relationship existing between trends in economic ideas and periods of Western Civilization. An analysis will be made of the early methods of inquiry into economic problems and of the forms of control of economic activities. Lectures, reports, and discussion are to cover representative phases of the various schools and their literature. The work will deal with "economics" in its originally religio-ethical, legal and philosophic connections up to the emergence of economics as an independent science and as a growing issue of politics.

First Semester.—Associate Professor Correll. (3)

426. History of Economic Thought since the Physiocrats.

Interest will be centered on the progress towards systematized economic theories. In a discussion of the economic ideas emanating from an increasingly industrial society the stress on *political* economy will be studied by an examination of the Classicists and Neo-classicists as well as of the varieties of Socialism. Economics of Institutionalism and Universalism and their contrast with purer economic systems of thought will be shown. Reference will be made to the American development from European stock. Lectures, reports, and discussion.

Second Semester.—Associate Professor Correll. (3)

429-430. Investments.

A course designed to familiarize the students with the general principles underlying personal investments. Specific topics which will be considered include: the meaning of investment; the adaptation of investments to the requirements of the particular individual; relation of insurance policies to investments; analysis of corporation reports; bonds versus stocks as investments; corporation securities—railroad, utility, industrial, etc.; real estate mortgages and bonds; government issues—federal, state, municipal, county and tax districts. The work of the course will require the preparation of reports by students on various corporation and other securities.

As a prerequisite to this course the student must have taken, or be taking, corporation finance, business finance, or accounting.

First and Second Semesters.—Adjunct Professor Stevens. (3) Not given in 1935-36.

431-432. Corporation Finance.

A study of the financial policies pursued by corporations in the issue of securities, the management of capital assets and liabilities, income surplus and reserves, recapitalization, readjustment, and reorganization. Problems, cases, and reports.

First and Second Semesters.—Adjunct Professor Stevens. (3)

471. Combination vs. Competition.

Survey of trust and combination movement in the United States. Definition and theory of competition, economic background of combination movement. Influence of large-scale production. Voluntary associations in restraint of trade. Technical trusts as monopolies. Holding Companies and mergers. Open price associations. Trade association activities. Basing points and other non-competitive formulae.

First Semester.—Adjunct Professor Stevens. (3)

472. Combination vs. Competition.

Public policy regarding combination and monopoly. Competition and competitive practices. Policy of early court decisions on combinations. Federal and state legislation. Dissolution and injunction. Open price policies and their legal status. Concept of fair and unfair competition. Legislative policy regarding unfair competition in Federal Trade Commission and National Industrial Recovery Acts. Economic theories of unfair competition as applied to various trade practices. Legal theories and decisions regarding unfair competition.

Second Semester.—Adjunct Professor Stevens. (3)

475-476. Modern Transportation.

Development of rail, motor, and other transportation in the United States; problems of administrative organization technique, with particular attention to rail, terminal, train, and maintenance operations; growth and present status of regulation; the adjustment of rates; valuation; financial problems; consolidation; coordination of rail, highway, water, and air transportation.

First and Second Semesters.—Dr. Morgan. (3) Not given in 1935-36.

481-482. Problems of Taxation.

A study of the conditions giving rise to the various tax systems, the principles applied in the just distribution of burdens, and the characteristics of the different types of tax levies. An investigation is made of such questions as the shifting and incidence of taxes, the taxation of intangible property, double taxation, and the economic consequences of different tax systems. Special emphasis is laid on the tax problems of the United States.

First and Second Semesters.—Professor Kinsman. (3) Not given in 1935-36.

501-502. Modern Economic Theories.

A critical examination of representative types of economic theory with

emphasis upon recent developments of economic thought in America. Particular attention will be given to the points of view and logical premises of "orthodox" economics, the American Psychological School, and modern Institutionalism, especially as they relate to the problems of economic and social planning.

First and Second Semesters.—Dr. Piquet. (3)

505. Economics of Public Utilities.

A study of the characteristics of public service corporations other than railroads. Special attention will be given to the theories underlying valuation, rate-making, and state and federal regulation.

First Semester.—Assistant Professor Huelster. (3) Not given in 1935-36.

506. Problems of Public Utility Administration.

This course explores the practical problems of rate-making, service, finance, the holding company, public ownership, public relations, and commission regulation as they affect the local utility companies.

Second Semester.—Assistant Professor Huelster. (3) Not given in 1935-36.

512. Coordinated Transportation.

The rise of motor transportation and the revival of inland water transportation present new problems in the determination, from the public viewpoint, of the respective contributions of motor, water and rail carrier. These problems are systematically examined with a view to working out effective and sound principles of coordination.

First Semester.—Dr. Morgan. (3) Not given in 1935-36.

513. Ocean Transportation and Port Facilities.

A survey of the transportation problems involved in overseas movements of freight traffic, including the requirements of the various kinds of traffic, types of ship and shipping service, methods of rate making, and the part played by competitive ports and terminal facilities.

Second Semester.—Dr. Morgan. (3) Not given in 1935-36.

515. Marketing Agricultural Products.

A course dealing with fundamental principles and significant practices in the marketing of agricultural staples. Types of markets and functions of middlemen; buying methods and sales policies; problems of standardization and regulation; produce exchanges, future trading, and hedging; market news and other services; the relation of marketing to prices.

First Semester.—Adjunct Professor Stevens. (3) Not given in 1935-36.

516. Marketing Manufactured Products.

A course dealing with the fundamental principles of assembling and dispersing manufactured goods. Some of the topics covered are: Functions of wholesale and retail middlemen; selling through wholesalers, direct to retailers, direct to consumers; branch house distribution; mail order selling; chain store distribution; prices and price policies; cash and quantity

discounts, price maintenance, guarantees against declines; cost of distribution.

Second Semester.—Adjunct Professor Stevens. (3) Not given in 1935-36.

523-524. Foreign Currency and Banking Systems.

Analysis of the banking and currency systems of a number of foreign countries, including Great Britain, France, Germany, Canada, and other countries in which important banking developments have occurred in recent years. Particular attention will be given to the development of central banking in the British Empire, the cooperation between central banks and the Bank for International Settlements, and current problems of currency stabilization.

First and Second Semesters.—Dr. Taylor. (3)

533-534. Economic Foreign Relations of the United States.

This course is designed to examine, with the aid of such historical background as may be essential, the present status of our economic foreign relations and the vital problems of policy to which they give rise. The course will involve a survey of post-war developments in the field of international economic relations and their implications in relation to economic policies of the United States. Among the broader subjects to be covered are: the trend toward world-wide industrialization and its relation to policies of economic self-sufficiency; economic planning, national and international, with special reference to the United States; the problem of reviving international trade and investment, and the role and interests of the United States in relation thereto; the international creditor position of the United States, and its influence upon our economic policies; control of raw materials; economic imperialism vs. "the open door at home"; the economic work of the League, and the interests of the United States with reference thereto. This course will include both lectures and assignment of special topics to individual students whose reports will constitute a basis for general discussion.

First and Second Semesters.—Dr. Edminster. (3)

535-536. Tariff Policies.

A survey of American and foreign tariff policies, including a study of their historical evolution and of present-day problems. Special attention is given to the current tariff bargaining program of the United States, followed by case studies to familiarize the student with the practical problems encountered in the field.

First and Second Semesters.—Dr. Edminster. (3) Not given in 1935-36.

537-538. Federal Regulation of Commerce.

The history of the Commerce Clause of the Constitution, and of the principal decisions of the Supreme Court interpreting it will be studied; and also the development and structure of the principal acts of Congress under the clause and the administration thereof.

First and Second Semesters.—Dr. C. B. Aitchison. (3)

539. Mercantilism and Neo-Mercantilism.

A study of economic policies which characterized the development of European nations from circa 1500 to the end of the 18th century. Outstanding "mercantile systems," their interests in national economic growth and commercial-colonial expansion will be examined and grouped according to geographical and historical factors. Methods and practices of continental Cameralism will be taken up to illustrate a different type of principles working for the creation and stabilization of national economic units. Attention will be directed to the beginnings of "world-economic" concepts and the resulting conflict between "protection" and "free trade." Practical public policies rather than theories will be studied. An attempt will be made to compare types and practices of original mercantilism and cameralism with modern issues savoring of "neo-mercantilism."

First Semester.—Associate Professor Correll. (3)

551-552. The Federal Revenue System.

A study is made of the receipts and expenditures of the federal government. Attention is given to the fiscal authority granted by the Constitution and the development of the revenues under this authority. The sources of the various federal funds, the problems arising from their administration, the issues involved in their administration, and the issues involved in their expenditures are examined. Special consideration is given the United States budget, the taxation of incomes, and the issue involved in tax exempt securities.

First and Second Semesters.—Professor Kinsman. (3)

563. Employment Statistics.

A study of methods used in collecting and presenting statistics of employment in this and other countries, with criticism and suggestions for improvement.

Prerequisite: Economics 415-416, or the equivalent.

First Semester.—Dr. B. Aitchison. (3) Not given in 1935-36.

564. Statistical Data.

A study of the sources and reliability of data required for statistical analysis. Each student will make an investigation of some problem of interest.

Prerequisite: Economics 415-416, or the equivalent.

Second Semester.—Dr. B. Aitchison. (3) Not given in 1935-36.

575-576. Social Economy.

A course to familiarize students with the social side of economic behavior in contrast with economics purely from the profit point of view. Types of the European and the American Economy will be studied by giving attention to public policies that concern the welfare of society as expressed in social work, social legislation, economic planning, etc. The technique resulting from the so-called consumer approach to economic

problems will be given special attention. Students taking this course could benefit by acquiring a specific knowledge of both the historical perspective and the actual significance of social policies.

First and Second Semesters.—Associate Professor Correll. (3) Not given in 1935-36.

581-582. Economics of Minerals and Power.

There are problems peculiar to the mineral industries which differentiate them from agriculture, manufacturing, and trade. The element of discovery, the chance distribution of deposits, and the wasting asset raises a series of problems that cuts across taxation, tariffs, export policies, labor relations, monopoly, competition and conservation and give rise to the migration of industry. As world consumption is increasing, higher prices can only be averted by new discoveries, better transportation and advances in technology. Mineral potentialities of the globe create wide interest in new areas, and mineral surpluses or deficiencies of nations indicate some explanations of current international economic policies.

First and Second Semesters.—Dr. Kiessling, Dr. Lund and Mr. Hughes. (3)

585-586. The Relationship of Government to Economic Life.

A comparative and historical study of trends in the principal industrial nations, followed by special reference to the problems arising in this field under the Roosevelt administration.

First and Second Semesters.—Professor Griffith. (3)

587-588. Seminar in Housing and Home Financing.

The amount of attention currently being given to housing and home financing problems in this country is unusual. Both public and private groups are active in the field, and Washington is a focal point of much of this activity. This course is designed as a forum where a small group of students may meet and discuss realistically, with outstanding workers in the field, a number of important issues. Among the subjects which will receive attention are the quantitative and qualitative evaluation of the nation's housing equipment or plant, its original and replacement cost, the cost of shelter in relation to other items in the family budget, and housing standards together with the related questions of slums and blighted areas, and of housing by public agencies, here and abroad. Housing, in its evolutionary aspect will be related to population shifts, to city growth and to neighborhood development. On the financial side, such subjects as the housing market, appraisal techniques, financing methods, and home financing institutions, public and private, will receive attention. The contributions of the Home Loan Bank Board, the Federal Housing Administration and other public agencies to the solution of the housing problem will be reviewed.—Admittance to the course will be limited to graduate students who have an adequate training in economics, and preference will be given to those who have done research in Housing or Home Financing or who are employed by a Government Agency concerned with these problems.

First and Second Semesters.—Visiting Professor Fisher. (3)

601-602. Seminar in Financial Policies of Corporations.

Each student will be assigned to the study of a group of corporations from which he will prepare analyses of their financial policies. Course will meet at hours convenient to students and instructor. Undergraduates admitted only by special permission of the instructor.—Persons other than candidates for degrees will be admitted upon consent of instructor.

First and Second Semesters.—*Adjunct Professor Stevens.* (3) Not given in 1935-36.

603-604. Seminar in Transportation.

A seminar in which each student will be assigned a definite problem on which he will work throughout the year. Lectures and oral and written reports. Persons other than candidates for degrees will be admitted upon consent of instructor.

First and Second Semesters.—*Dr. Morgan.* (3)

605-606. Seminar in Current Banking Problems.

Contemporary legislation in the field of money and banking will be the center of interest in this course. Attention will be given to the activities of the lending agencies of the Government and their relationship to the private agencies in the same field. Statutes such as the Emergency Banking Act, the Gold Reserve Act, the Silver Purchase Act, the Banking Act of 1933, and the Banking Act of 1935 will be studied. Emphasis will be placed upon the individual work of the student rather than on that of the class as a unit. Work upon a special project will be required. Persons other than candidates for degrees will be admitted upon consent of instructor.

First and Second Semesters.—*Dr. Upham.* (3)

607-608. Seminar in Religion and Economics.

A seminar to serve students interested in the evolution of economic theory as well as of modern society. Selected phases in the history of the Christian Churches and their ethical concepts and standards touching on economic life will be studied. The issue existing between religious and economic ethics will be investigated by way of an historical review and analysis of church regulations relative to business behavior and consumption habits. The effect of Christian principles of discipline in economic civilization will be evaluated. Students will gain a critical understanding of recent literature centering around the problem "Religion and the Rise of Capitalism." Persons other than candidates for degrees will be admitted upon consent of instructor.

First and Second Semesters.—*Associate Professor Correll.* (3) Not given in 1935-36.

609-610. Thesis Seminar.

A critical study is made of specific economic problems. Methods of research are discussed; bibliographies are gathered and criticised; reports

of investigations are presented for exhaustive criticism. Those preparing dissertations for the doctor's or master's degree are required to register.
First and Second Semesters.—Professor Kinsman, Associate Professor Correll.

HISTORY

Professor Tansill, Professor Gewehr, Professor Duncan, Associate Professor Correll, Assistant Professor Zucker, Assistant Professor Bauer.

For Undergraduates and Graduates

***351. The American Colonies.**

The European background of American history; the colonization of North America; the development of institutions in the English Colonies; the struggle with New France; colonial folkways; the economic, social, and religious aspects of the American Revolution.

First Semester.—Professor Gewehr. (3)

356. The United States in the Twentieth Century.

Bryanism and the election of 1896; imperialism and the war with Spain; the trust problem; Theodore Roosevelt and the progressive era; domestic policies of Woodrow Wilson; war with Germany and the Treaty of Versailles; return of "normalcy"; the second Roosevelt starts the "New Deal."

First Semester.—Professor Gewehr. (3) Not given in 1935-36.

***357. History of Latin America.**

A survey of the economic, political, social, and cultural development of the Latin American nations since 1810.

Second Semester.—Assistant Professor Bauer. (3) Not given in 1935-36.

***363-64. European Dependencies.**

An extensive review of the expansion of European peoples, institutions, and culture, with reference to the development of modern economic imperialism.

First and Second Semesters.—Assistant Professor Bauer. (3) Not given in 1935-36.

366. Europe Since 1918.

The Versailles conference; the peace treaties; the new governments of Europe; the revival of Turkey; and such problems as reparations, war debts, and disarmament are studied.

Second Semester.—Professor Gewehr. (3)

402. History of the American Frontier.

One of the dominant influences in shaping the development of American

national life and institutions has been the westward movement of the frontier. The history of this frontier from the Alleghanies to the Pacific is traced, together with its problems and its contributions to our national life.

Second Semester.—*Professor Gewehr.* (3) Not given in 1935-36.

403-404. Constitutional History of the United States.

An advanced course the aim of which is the study of the outstanding constitutional problems and controversies typical of the development of American issues and institutions.

First and Second Semesters.—*Professor Gewehr.* (3)

***407-408. Diplomatic History of the United States.**

A general survey of American foreign policy from the outbreak of the Revolution to the present time.

First and Second Semesters.—*Professor Tansill.* (3) Not given in 1935-36.

410. Economic History of 19th Century Europe.

In this course primary attention will be given to the English pattern of modern economy. Other topics to be considered will be the following: historical development of the alliance between science and production; changes in the means of transportation and communication; reorganization of European and extra-European market areas; commercial rivalries and their reflection in national issues of free trade and protection; development of social legislation in Germany.

Second Semester.—*Associate Professor Correll.* (1½)

American and European Biography.

In these four courses on the different aspects of American and European biography special attention is paid to the following schools of biographers—the laudatory school; the debunking school; the objective school; the realistic school; the literary school; the Freudian school.

411-412. American Biography, 1607-1865.

This course is designed to indicate to students the influence of the personal factors in the development of American national life from the period of colonization to the close of the Civil War. Emphasis will be placed upon the achievements of Washington, Hamilton, Jefferson, Jackson, Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Douglas, and Lincoln.

First and Second Semesters.—*Professor Tansill.* (1½)

413-414. American Biography, 1866-1935.

This course will devote special attention to such representative Americans as Seward, Grant, Vanderbilt, Carnegie, Edison, Pulitzer, Cleveland, Roosevelt, and Herbert Hoover.

First and Second Semesters.—*Professor Tansill.* (1½)

415-416. Eminent Europeans, 1066-1789.

A rapid survey of the contributions to European national life of the following important characters: William the Conqueror; Queen Elizabeth; Mary Stuart; Martin Luther; Erasmus; Richelieu; Cromwell; Marlborough; Peter the Great; Frederick the Great; William Pitt; Edmund Burke; Rousseau; Voltaire; Goethe.

First and Second Semesters.—*Professor Tansill.* (1½) Not given in 1935-36.

417-418. European Biography, 1789-1935.

The more important forces shaping European national life since the French Revolution are given illustration in the lives of the following representative Europeans: Marat; Danton; Robespierre; Marie Antoinette; Napoleon; Talleyrand; Metternich; Wellington; Canning; Palmerston; Mazzini; Cavour; Bismarck; Disraeli; Gladstone; Salisbury; Sir Edward Grey; Mussolini; Stalin; Hitler.

First and Second Semesters.—*Professor Tansill.* (1½) Not given in 1935-36.

419-420. The Economic Growth of America: European Heritage and Independent Development.

The compass of this course includes the cultural and racial aspects in the transfer of European factors beginning with the colonial period. This will form a background for the description of the emergence of American economic independence.

First and Second Semesters.—*Associate Professor Correll.* (3) Not given in 1935-36.

421-422. Economic History of Europe Since 1900.

Among the topics to be considered are the following: economic growth through corporate forms of business; development of Switzerland as an international center of intercorporate relationships; cartels in Germany, trusts in England, and their controlling effects on national and international business; the World War in its economic setting and as a test of economic strength; domestic and international realignments following the peace treaties; problems of reconstruction; inter-European and world debt problems.

First and Second Semesters.—*Associate Professor Correll.* (3) Not given in 1935-36.

***423. Diplomatic Background of the World War.**

The aim of this course is to study the background of the World War in the light of the latest and most authoritative research. The development of European alliances and alignments together with the operations of European imperialism with special reference to the coming of the war are studied.

First Semester.—*Professor Gewehr.* (3)

***431. The Near East.**

This course deals primarily with the history of the Balkan States from the earliest times to the present. The coming of the Slavs; the rise and disruption of the Turkish Empire; the development of the modern Balkan Nations; contemporary problems.

Second Semester.—*Professor Gewehr.* (3) Not given in 1935-36.

***432. The Far East.**

A general survey of the development of China and Japan. The aim is to furnish a background for the interpretation of the world problems centering in the Pacific area of the Far East, and to gain some appreciation of the distinctive cultures which these lands offer. The chief emphasis is placed on the period beginning with the contact with the West.

First Semester.—*Professor Gewehr.* (3)

FOR GRADUATES

501. The United States, 1763-1829.

In this course certain basic factors in American development are emphasized: the Revolution as a social movement; nascent nationalism; political principles and growth of parties; economic origins of Jeffersonian democracy; problems of fiscal administration; rise of sectionalism; American culture.

First Semester.—*Professor Tansill.* (3) Not given in 1935-36.

502. The United States, 1830-1861.

The inauguration of President Jackson marked a new era in American history. Special attention will be directed to the implications of Jacksonian democracy; the influence of the frontier; abolition of property qualifications for public office; humanitarian aspects of the new social philosophy. The educational development during this middle period will receive extended consideration.

Second Semester.—*Professor Tansill.* (3) Not given in 1935-36.

503. The United States, 1862-1900.

The following topics will be given special emphasis: the economic basis of Southern secession; constitutional problems under Lincoln; social and economic factors in the collapse of the Confederacy; Lincoln as a statesman and as a politician; economic aspects of the Northern reconstruction policy; Liberal Republican movement; rise of "big business"; tariff policies; third party movements.

First Semester.—*Professor Tansill.* (3) Not given in 1935-36.

504. The Literature of American History.

A comprehensive survey of both source and secondary materials on the more important aspects of American history. An attempt will also be made to evaluate the contributions of such historians as Jared Sparks, George Bancroft, Francis Parkman, John B. McMaster, John Fiske, James

Ford Rhodes, Henry Adams, William A. Dunning, Charles A. Beard, and James T. Adams.

First and Second Semesters.—*Professor Tansill.* (1½)

507-508. Prehistoric Man.

An intensive study of the religions, family life, inventions, and industries of primitive man.

First and Second Semesters.—*Professor Duncan.* (3) Not given in 1935-36.

509-510. History of Egypt, Babylonia, and Assyria.

This course will cover the following main topics: physical nature of the lands; influence of geographic environment; racial origins, literatures, cultures, and religions; history of excavations, and inscriptions.

First and Second Semesters.—*Professor Duncan.* (3)

511. Greek History: The Confederacy of Delos and the Athenian League.

A detailed survey of Greek civilization in the Fifth and Fourth Centuries B. C.

First Semester.—*Assistant Professor Zucker.* (3)

512. Roman History: Republic to Empire.

This course will be limited to a careful study of Rome during the transition period, 59 B. C. to 68 A. D.

Second Semester.—*Assistant Professor Zucker.* (3)

513-514. The French Revolution and Napoleon.

A study of the institutions of the Old Regime, the Estates General and the more important reforms of the Revolution; the destruction of the monarchy and the establishment of the republic; the rise of Napoleon; the empire and wars of conquest; the rise of nationalities; the defeat of Napoleon, the Congress of Vienna.

First and Second Semesters.—*Assistant Professor Bauer.* (3)

527. Diplomatic History of the United States, 1776-1823.

A survey of the beginnings of American foreign policies. Some of the topics to be developed will be as follows: French foreign policy and the American alliance; relations with Spain, 1783-1795; recognition policy of Jefferson; diplomacy of the War of 1812; historical background of the Monroe Doctrine.

First Semester.—*Professor Tansill.* (3) Not given in 1935-36.

528. Diplomatic History of the United States, 1824-1861.

In the middle period of American foreign policy the relations between the United States and Great Britain are of increasing importance, and emphasis is given to such topics as the Oregon boundary controversy; the Webster-Ashburton Treaty; the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty; Anglo-American rivalry in Latin America and in the Caribbean.

Second Semester.—*Professor Tansill.* (3) Not given in 1935-36.

529. Diplomatic History of the United States, 1862-1900.

Among the topics to be considered in this course are the following: Great Britain and the American Civil War; Seward's foreign policy; relations with the German Empire, 1871-1900; Blaine and Pan-Americanism.

First Semester.—*Professor Tansill.* (3) Not given in 1935-36.

530. American Diplomacy in the Orient, 1784-1935.

American relations with the Orient are of increasing significance and deserve detailed treatment. Basic American principles such as the Open Door policy and the consistent support of Chinese territorial integrity are studied in relation to their historical background. Special attention is given to the problem of growing irritation in the relations between Japan and the United States.

Second Semester.—*Professor Tansill.* (3) Not given in 1935-36.

531-532. Diplomatic History of the United States Since 1900.

A survey of the recent developments in American foreign policy. Particular emphasis is given to German-American relations, 1914-1917, and to the problems arising from the decisions of the Versailles Conference.

First and Second Semesters.—*Professor Tansill.* (1½)

539. Mercantilism and Neo-Mercantilism.

First Semester.—*Associate Professor Correll.* (3) (See under Department of Economics.)

543-544. Diplomatic History of Europe, 1870-1918.

A survey of such basic social forces as nationalism, imperialism, and militarism and their role in creating the alliances and alignments after 1870; crises in European international relations leading to the World War; world war responsibility; the Paris Conferences; the treaties and reconstruction.

First and Second Semesters.—*Professor Tansill.* (3) Not given in 1935-36.

609-610. Research in History.

Thesis.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Professor Stowell, Professor Tansill, Assistant Professor Huelster, Adjunct Professor Hazard, Dr. Edminster, Dr. Morgan, Dr. Taylor.

*357. International Trade.

First Semester.—*Assistant Professor Huelster.* (3) (See under Department of Economics.)

409. International Organization.

A study of the development of international organization. Special empha-

sis is given to international conferences; the constitution and membership of the League of Nations—the Assembly, Council and Secretariat; the organization and functions of the International Labor Organization; the constitution, organization and jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice. The first semester will be devoted largely to a study of the League of Nations. The second semester will be devoted to a study of the other international organizations.

First and Second Semesters.—*Professor Stowell.* (3)

423-424. International Relations and World Politics.

In this course special attention is given to such controlling factors as nationalism, imperialism, and militarism. The economic aspects of world politics are duly emphasized, and the following topics carefully considered: general principles of investment diplomacy; financial supervision; practice of armed protection; historical background of commercial diplomacy.

Professor Stowell. (1½) Not given in 1935-36.

505-506. The Principles of International Law.

A course designed to give an understanding of the fundamental principles of International Law and to develop the application of these principles to the leading topics of the law. Emphasis will be placed on analyzing current events. Seminar reports.

First and Second Semesters.—*Professor Stowell.* (3)

511-512. The Conduct of Foreign Relations.

This course will deal with the organization of foreign offices and foreign services; the various agencies of government bearing upon foreign relations and how they operate; the problem of popular control and of popular education in the foreign relations of governments; the manner in which foreign relations actually are conducted, and similar problems.

First and Second Semesters.—*Professor Stowell.* (3)

513-514. The Law of Intervention.

A study of the international law rights enforced through intervention and of the regulations governing recourse to remedial force. The restrictions and limitations recognized by the law of war in order to prevent, in so far as possible, an abusive use of force.

Professor Stowell. (3) Not given in 1935-36.

515-516. International Law Procedure.

International Law as applied by courts and administrative officials to the regulation of immigration, and the law of nationality, naturalization, citizenship, and expatriation.

First and Second Semesters.—*Adjunct Professor Hazard.* (1½)

517. Ocean Transportation and Port Facilities.

Second Semester.—*Dr. Morgan.* (3) (See under Department of Economics.)

519. Extradition.

A study of international extradition with some consideration of interstate rendition. The nature of the obligation of extradition and the procedure as governed by statute and treaty considered in relation to the principles of the criminal law of the United States and other countries. This course is open to those who have not had previous professional legal training.

First Semester.—Adjunct Professor Hazard. (1½)

520. Conflict of Laws (Assimilation of Laws).

This course (sometimes termed "Private International Law") deals with the rights of persons within the territory and dominion of one political sovereignty, by reason of acts done within the dominion of another sovereignty; the basis of the recognition of the foreign law; the rules governing the determination of the status and capacity of individuals; the rules relative to title and disposition of property; the enforcement of foreign judgments.

Second Semester.—Adjunct Professor Hazard. (1½)

523-524. Foreign Currency and Banking Systems.

First and Second Semesters.—Dr. Taylor. (3) (See under Department of Economics.)

527. American Diplomacy, 1776-1823.

First Semester.—Professor Tansill. (3) (See under Department of History.)

528. American Diplomacy, 1824-1861.

Second Semester.—Professor Tansill. (3) (See under Department of History.)

529. American Diplomacy, 1862-1901.

Professor Tansill. (3) (See under Department of History.)

530. American Diplomacy in the Orient, 1784-1936.

Professor Tansill. (3) (See under Department of History.)

533-534. Economic Foreign Relations of the United States.

First and Second Semesters.—Dr. Edminster. (3) (See under Department of Economics.)

535-536. Tariff Policies.

First and Second Semesters.—Dr. Edminster. (3) (See under Department of Economics.)

600. International Law and Relations Seminar.

The work of the Seminar will consist of reports, conferences and discussions relative to assigned topics or in the special field of the student's research. The purpose will be at one and the same time to test the student's ability to conduct independent investigations and to focus the research efforts of the whole group upon the important present-day problems of International Law. Students majoring in international law are

required to take part in the Seminar, which is also open to other qualified students.

First and Second Semesters.—*Professor Stowell and staff.* (3)

609-610. Research in International Affairs.

Thesis.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Professor Griffith, Professor Stowell, Professor Tansill, Associate Professor Hudson, Adjunct Professor Hazard, Dr. Moore, Dr. Blachly, Dr. C. B. Aitchison.

401-402. American Government and Politics.

An intensive study of the principles underlying the national government, and an application of these principles to governmental practices. The first semester gives emphasis to the constitution, the legislature, and the judiciary. The second semester gives consideration to the national executive and the administrative machinery. Throughout the course special research projects offer opportunity for first hand study of the governmental agencies in the city.

First and Second Semesters.—*Associate Professor Hudson.* (3)

***403. State Government.**

A descriptive study of the political organization and functions of the states as operating organizations. Among the topics considered are: relation between the states and the national government; origin and development of state constitutions; organization and functions of state legislatures, the state executives and the judiciary; the problem of centralization of administration; elections; direct legislation; state finances; relation between the state and local subdivisions.

First Semester. (3) Not given in 1935-36.

405-406. Municipal Government and Administration in the United States.

A study of the growth of cities; relation of the city to the state; the party system and popular control; types of municipal government; programs of municipal reforms. Special consideration is also given to the government of the District of Columbia.

Second Semester. (3) Not given in 1935-36.

417-418. Comparative European Governments.

A study of the more important governments of Europe, including the British, Swiss, French, German, Italian, and Russian Governments. Emphasis will be laid on the principles underlying these governments, the various organs of control, and governmental practices. An examination of the common problems of all governments will be made together with an intelligent study of the evolution of governmental institutions.

First and Second Semesters.—*Associate Professor Hudson.* (3) Not given in 1935-36.

421-422. Current Problems in Government.

An intensive study of selected governmental problems, especially those having risen since 1900. The first semester gives emphasis to national and international problems, while the second semester is devoted to a study of state and local problems of government.

First and Second Semesters.—Associate Professor Hudson. (3) Not given in 1935-36.

439-440. Women in American Political Life.

This course will include a survey of the role of women in political life, especially since 1900. The contributions of women through special organizations, individual enterprises, and regularly organized governmental channels will be studied. Outstanding personalities of the present day will be considered and a number of leading figures will be heard in special lectures.

First and Second Semesters.—Associate Professor Hudson. (1½)

441-442. Problems in Public Administration.

This course will take up a study of the more important problems of public administration, and will compare the control of them in the leading countries of the world. The problems will include: the organization of the administrative system; the relationship of the administration to the legislature and to the judicial system; methods of controlling the administration; budget administration; tax administration; accounting administration; educational administration; and the administration and the control of economic enterprises.

First and Second Semesters.—Dr. Blachly. (3)

501-502. United States Constitutional Law.

A course dealing with the general principles of constitutional law; a study of decisions of the Supreme Court marking the boundaries of state and national powers, determining the powers of the several agencies of government, and defining the rights of the individual under the American constitutional system.

First and Second Semesters.—Adjunct Professor Hazard. (1½)

503-504. Leading Cases in Constitutional Law.

The course consists of an intensive study of a number of cases which have played a very important part in the development of the governmental system of the United States. The political and economic backgrounds, facts, proceedings in state or lower federal courts, briefs of attorneys, opinions in the Supreme Court, and the influence of the decision upon later developments in the United States are considered in connection with each case. It is advisable that each student shall have had, or shall be taking concurrently, a course in constitutional law.

First and Second Semesters.—Adjunct Professor Hazard. (1½) Not given in 1935-36.

505-506. Present-Day Political Europe.

A study of the leading governments of Europe, with emphasis on Germany, Italy, Russia, France, Spain, and England. Special emphasis will be given to the current organization of the various forms of governments, the relation of these special forms to the populations they govern, and the social and economic problems with which they must cope.

First and Second Semesters.—Associate Professor Hudson. (3)

511-512. National Administration.

A study of the administrative organization of the United States government, opening with a survey of the general principles underlying administration and followed with a detailed examination of the governmental departments with a view to determining their present functions. This is followed by proposals regarding more systematic assignment of functions to the various departments.

Second Semester.—Dr. Moore. (3) Not given in 1935-36.

521. Administrative Law.

A consideration of the subject of judicial control over administrative action in the United States. Among the topics treated are the distinctions between executive, judicial, and legislative functions; administrative discretion; conclusiveness of administrative determination; administrative and judicial proceedings for relief against actions of administrative officers.

First and Second Semesters.—Dr. Aitchison. (1½)

527. American Diplomacy, 1776-1823.

First Semester.—Professor Tansill. (3) (See under Department of History.)

528. American Diplomacy, 1824-1861.

Second Semester.—Professor Tansill. (3) (See under Department of History.)

529. American Diplomacy, 1862-1901.

Professor Tansill. (3) (See under Department of History.)

530. American Diplomacy in the Orient, 1784-1936.

Professor Tansill. (3) (See under Department of History.)

531-532. The Relationship of Government to Economic Life.

A comparative and historical study of trends in the principal industrial nations, followed by special reference to the problems arising in this field under the Roosevelt administration.

First and Second Semesters.—Professor Griffith. (3)

533. The Sociological Approach to Governmental Problems.

Many problems in government lend themselves to illumination through an understanding of their essentially sociological nature. This course is designed primarily to serve as an enquiry into the validity of the sociological methodology when applied to governmental phenomena. Pre-

requisite, a course in sociology or psychology. Students presenting only the latter will be expected to do a certain amount of additional reading in sociology.

Second Semester.—Professor Griffith. (3)

609-610. Research in Political Science.

Thesis.

See also all courses in International Law and International Relations as listed under Department of International Affairs.

SUPPLEMENTARY COURSES

401. The Foundations of the Social Sciences.

A brief review of the theory of language; the nature of the definition; our knowledge of universals; the infallible means that we have of disclosing implications of those truths which we already possess (i. e., the principles of the formation of logical classes and of implications as applied to the doctrine of propositions and relations); our methods of obtaining new knowledge, including principles of induction and of their limitations; of causal laws (formal, efficient, mnemonic, and telic); and especially the limitations of applicability of mathematical treatment to social data.

First Semester.—Dr. Johnson. (3)

503-504. General Psychology.

Lectures, demonstrations and required reading in sensation, perception, attention, imagination, cognition and learning. A systematic presentation of the more important facts which modern experimentation has yielded to general psychology.

Advanced undergraduates may be admitted to the course at the discretion of the instructor.

First and Second Semesters.—Dr. Johnson. (3)

506. Social Psychology.

A survey of the psychological foundations of society with special attention given to the principles of social organization. Stress will be placed on the anthropological background of human institutions and social life.

Second Semester.—Dr. Johnson. (3)

505-506. Making of the Modern Mind.

An intensive study of the main currents in modern thought from Descartes to Einstein.

First and Second Semesters.—Dr. Collier. (3)

French Social Science Literature.

A reading group to devote special study to one or more original French texts in accordance with research interests of participants.

Students taking part in this circle are expected to prepare individual sections of the French texts for translation and to report. In addition

they are to investigate the background and meaning of the life and work of the authors chosen. A technical equipment in the elementary knowledge of the language is a prerequisite.

No Credit—*First and Second Semesters.*—*Associate Professor Correll.*
One period a week.

German Social Science Literature.

A reading group to devote special study to one or more original German texts in accordance with research interests of participants.

Students taking part in this circle are expected to prepare individual sections of the German texts for translation and to report. In addition they are to investigate the background and meaning of the life and work of the authors chosen. A technical equipment in the elementary knowledge of the language is a prerequisite.

No Credit—*First and Second Semesters.*—*Associate-Professor Correll.*
One period a week.

THE SCHOOL OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

THE "IN SERVICE" TRAINING PROGRAM

THE "IN SERVICE" Training Program of the School of Public Affairs was inaugurated during the second semester of the academic year 1934-35. Two courses were offered during this first session, namely, Public Personnel Management and Federal Administrative Statistics.

The course in Public Personnel Management was carried on under the direction of one of the Nation's outstanding experts in this field. He was assisted by men and women in and out of the government service who, over a period of years, have become recognized as specialists in various aspects of personnel management work. The following is a brief outline of the lectures which were given in connection with this course:

Lecture:

- I. Public Personnel Management
- II. Historical Background of American Personnel Management
- III. Rise and Development of Unions in the Public Service
- IV. Organization of Personnel Administration
- V. General Problems of Recruitment
- VI. The Technique of Testing
- VII. Certification Problems
- VIII, IX and X. Classification Problems
- XI. Training in the Public Service
- XII. Problems of Transfer and Promotion; Lay-Off and Reinstatement
- XIII. Efficiency Records
- XIV. Welfare Activities, Sick Leave, Annual Leave, Etc.
- XV. Prohibitions on Political Activity; Service Ethics
- XVI. Problems of Discipline; Conciliation Boards, and Boards of Review
- XVII. The Retirement Law
- XVIII. Interrelation of Departmental Personnel Officers and the Civil Service Commission
- XIX. The Professional Status and Interests of Public Personnel Managers
- XX. Elements of a Career Service

The course in Federal Administrative Statistics was given under the direction of Dr. William J. Carson of the Wharton School of

Finance of the University of Pennsylvania, assisted by outstanding experts in the field of statistics and economic analysis in and out of the Federal service. The following is a brief outline of the lectures given in connection with this course.

PART A

USE OF STATISTICS IN FORMULATION OF POLICY

Lecture:

- I. Analysis of Current Business Situation
- II. The Government's Policy in the Agricultural Crisis
- III. The Crisis in Banking and Credit
- IV. Problems of Relief Administration
- V. Taxation and Public Finance

PART B

USE OF STATISTICS IN SPECIAL STUDIES

- VI. Statistical Problems Relating to Tariffs
- VII. Recent Changes in Land Utilization
- VIII. The Balance of Payments of the United States
- IX. The National Income
- X. Real Estate and Construction
- XI. Internal Migration of Population
- XII. Mineral Resources

PART C

ORGANIZATION AND WORK OF FEDERAL STATISTICAL AGENCIES

- XIII. Outline of Statistical Organization of the Federal Government
- XIV. Bureau of the Census—Organization and Work
- XV. Bureau of the Census—Population and Vital Statistics
- XVI. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce—Statistics of Domestic and Foreign Trade
- XVII. Bureau of Labor Statistics—Employment and Price Statistics
- XVIII. Bureau of Agricultural Economics—Agricultural Statistics
- XIX. Federal Reserve Board—Banking and Credit Statistics
- XX. Topic to be announced

Employees of the federal government were invited to participate in these courses on the basis of past training, actual performance in the positions which they now hold, and promise of future usefulness in the government service. Approximately two and one-half times as many persons applied for the work as the University was able to care for.

As a result of support which it has received from the Rocke-

feller Foundation, the University plans to develop and expand its work in this field during the coming academic year. In this connection Dr. Emery E. Olson, Dean of the School of Government of the University of Southern California, has recently been appointed Professor of Public Administration and Director of the "In Service" Training Division of the School of Public Affairs. A special bulletin outlining the program for 1935-36 will be issued early in the summer. Persons desiring to obtain a copy of the Bulletin may do so by addressing a letter to the Secretary of the School of Public Affairs, The American University, Washington, D. C.

THE SUMMER INSTITUTE

The School of Public Affairs also conducts a Summer Institute designed to make it possible for students and teachers of the social sciences to obtain a first-hand picture of the manner in which the Federal Government deals with current problems. For the summer of 1935 the work of the Institute has been built around the theme, "The New Deal: After Two Years." Seminar discussions led by outstanding leaders in the field of the social sciences and round table discussions participated in by friends and critics of the administration are the outstanding features of these Institutes. This phase of the program of the School of Public Affairs is described in a special bulletin which may also be obtained by writing the Secretary of the School.

DOES NOT CIRCULATE

